

## The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, 15 CENTS A WEEK, 10 CENTS A MONTH, \$3 FOR SIX MONTHS, \$6 A YEAR. THE SAME TERMS BY MAIL.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, Issued Thursdays, One Dollar a Year.

THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO. OFFICE 400 STATE STREET.

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Situations, Wants, Rents and other small advertisements, One Cent a Word each insertion. Five cents a word for a full week (seven times).

Display Advertisements—Per inch, one insertion, \$1.20; each subsequent insertion, 40 cents; one week, \$5.00; one month, \$10.00; one year, \$80.00.

Obituary notices, in prose or verse, 15 cents per line. Notices of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Funerals, 50 cents each. Local notices, 15 cents per line.

Yearly advertisements are limited to their own immediate business (all matters to be unobjectionable), and their contracts do not include Wants, To Let, For Sale, etc.

Discounts—On two inches or more, one month and over, 10 per cent; on four inches or more, one month and over, 15 per cent.

## Notice.

We cannot accept anonymous or return rejected communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Only twenty lives stand between the emperor of Germany and the British throne, but the twenty are probably enough.

The fact that the sale of postage stamps, postal cards, wrappers and stamped envelopes has been larger during the first three months of this year than during any similar period is a good sign that business is picking up.

The women of Baltimore have formed a good government club with seventy members. The purposes announced are, to look after the economical and efficient management of city affairs, to promote cleanliness, health, and beauty, and to establish cooking-schools for the training of young women.

An attempt is to be made to restore the Puritan Sunday in Massachusetts. The legislature of that State has passed a stringent bill to compel the rigid observance of what certain sectarians call the Sabbath. Anyone who attends a "game, sport, play or public diversion" will be fined five dollars.

It is a singular fact that American farmers do not raise enough beans to supply the home market. Last year there were entered at the ports of Boston, New York and Philadelphia 244,776 sacks containing 200 pounds each, or 48,955,200 pounds, equivalent to nearly 24,500 tons of an article that is easily cultivated and yields good average crops in this country.

Benton Harbor, Michigan, claims to be the first city in the country to undertake the construction along one of its public streets of a track for the exclusive use of bicyclists. It is proposed to build the track six feet wide between the carriage-way and the sidewalk. One mile of track will be built now as an experiment, and if it proves satisfactory tracks on the principal streets will be constructed.

Two sailing vessels left a Chinese port on the same day, at almost the same hour, and, after voyaging considerably more than half way around the world, reached New York the other day, no farther apart than when they started from Hongkong. The Tam o'Shanter and the Wandering Jew, both of them American ships built and owned in the State of Maine, have just accomplished this remarkable feat. The Tam o'Shanter is of 1,522 tons burden, hails from Portland, and has twenty-two years of service to her credit. The Wandering Jew is a Camden vessel, 128 tons heavier than her rival, and has not wandered about the seas so long by two years. During the long journey of ninety-eight days, there seemed to be a strange conspiracy on the part of winds and waves and currents to keep the two ships in company. Even when one of the racers carried away some of her sails, the other was unable to take advantage of the accident and haul ahead, for the squall that did the damage was followed by a calm. Before the breeze came again, new pinions had been spread by the temporarily disabled vessel and the contest of speed was resumed on equal terms.

Anomalies in the corrosion of metals by water may be caused by the action of the micro-organisms present in particular harbors, but absent in the ocean, suggests M. Baucher in La Revue Maritime et Coloniale. The fact that pure aluminum plates immersed in Norfolk Roads was badly corroded at the end of three months, while in France commercial aluminum subjected to the same test was practically untouched, and two plates attached to the bottom of a ship were uninjured after a voyage round the world, led him to investigate the sea water from different places. If introduced into boilers, the Mediterranean water, which contains more salt than the Atlantic water, causes more damage. So does the water taken from estuaries and near the shore, which contains a larger proportion of nitrates from fermenting organic matter. The destructive power of the shore water is much reduced, however, if it is sterilized by boiling, which indicates that the increase in corrosive effect is due to secretions of bacteria. A French torpedo boat anchored for some months near a sewer outfall suffered very severely.

## AN INTERESTING BILL.

The argument in favor of the bill giving additional power to the Connecticut Law and Order League is a strong one. The bill has received much support and much that was unexpected. It has been reported favorably by the committee, and will be strongly advocated when it comes up for action. The opposition to it is largely concealed, but it is powerful. There is said to be a well-organized lobby at work against it, and there are signs that there is. The fact that the bill makes the enemies it does is one of the best reasons why it should become a law that can be given.

## JAMES DWIGHT DANA.

James Dwight Dana rests from his labors, which have been many and great. His long, exceedingly industrious and uncommonly useful life ended last evening. He did not have to undergo a long and wearing illness, but went quickly from this life to another even as he was wont to turn from one form of activity to another while he was among men.

Professor Dana filled a large place in the world of science. His name is known and honored in all civilized lands and his books are in use in many countries. He was indefatigable in the pursuit of facts, accurate in their arrangement and clear and convincing in his reasoning from them. Few men have done more or better work in the field he labored in than he, and none has worked with more intensity and honesty of purpose.

As a teacher at Yale for more than forty years Professor Dana did a work whose influence and usefulness cannot be calculated. Many distinguished scientists have owed much of their success to the stimulus and training he gave them, and thousands who have not become distinguished as scientists have profited much by his teaching and by him. He had a great heart as well as a great mind, and the many generations of students that have gone out from Yale since he began to teach there have carried with them no more pleasant memory than their memory of the faithful, just and generous Professor Dana.

A prophet is often without honor in his own country, but it was not so in Professor Dana's case. He showed himself friendly to the people among whom he lived, and they were cordially appreciative of him. They liked to hear of his achievements and his fame. They liked to see him going actively and erectly about, the embodiment of vigor and purpose. He was to them a fine young man and a finer old man. All over the world his death will be formally noticed, and great scientific societies will pay his life and labors due honor. But here in New Haven he will be sincerely and heartily missed and mourned by his associates in the University, and by many of the people among whom he has so long lived and to whom he was known not only as a great and famous man, but also as a good citizen, a good neighbor and a good friend.

## SUPERIOR FACILITIES.

As we haven't had anything to say about our "superior facilities" since we gave an "imitative toot" a year ago, we fear that somebody or other may get the notion that we are falling behind those of our esteemed contemporaries who keep their horns going full blast whether they sell any claims or not. So we will call the attention of the public to the superiority of the "Journal and Courier" as an advertising medium, and give proof of the same. Yesterday an advertisement was brought to this office with the hope that it would result in the restoration to home and friends of a much-prized and dearly-loved cat. In less than three hours from the time the advertisement was brought in, and before it was put in type, the cat came back.

Now what we want to say is, if the mere order to put an advertisement in the "Journal and Courier" for the return of a lost cat will induce said cat to find itself before the advertisement is even printed, what must be the effect of an advertisement duly printed and circulated? (We suppose that if that cat advertisement had been printed the yard of the advertiser would have been full of cats by seven o'clock this morning, and the advertiser could have had his own cat and the pick of thousands of other cats. This might have made him some trouble, and so our superior facilities were put in operation and they brought him back his own cat without delay, trouble or cost. Of course we lost a little money by the deal, but we did it just to show our esteemed contemporaries and advertisers what our "superior facilities" would enable us to do.

The moral of this cat tale is like the moral that you always find at the tail end of descriptions of the "superior facilities" of our esteemed contemporaries. Advertise in the "Journal and Courier." We can bring your cat back and we can bring business to you if your advertisements are only hung on the copy book and then withdrawn. But if you want all the cats there are and all the business there is, let your advertisements take their full course. Then you will have your hands full and be even more impressed by our "superior facilities" than you will be if you are contented with the coming back of one cat and the moderate amount of

business that will come to you from merely hanging your advertisements on our copy book.

## COMPOSITE BUT UNLIMELY.

The Register has been in the status business a long time and knows all its ins and outs. So it is not surprising to find it advocating the addition of another statue to New Haven's art collection. This time it is not satisfied with asking for a statue that shall fitly commemorate the public services of any one man. It wants a composite statue that will serve to keep in mind the good work done by the Committee of Thirty which fixed things so that New Haven will not fall into the trap set for it by some very skillful trappers.

The Register's composite idea is thoroughly in keeping with its habitual and generous recognition of public spirit. There is also abundant scope for art in its idea. A composite statue that would fitly illustrate the mental and moral qualities of the men and the measures necessary to knock out the combined strength and skill of the Register, Brother States and the other new charter makers would indeed hold much "manly beauty, grace and power." It should indeed be of heroic size, and it should indeed "be placed upon a base broad enough to hold a weighty object and solid enough to withstand the storms of ages." But hasn't the Register forgotten something? Does it remember that there is even now in New Haven a Work of Art of the statuary or bustuary kind seeking a suitable site? Does it remember that this Work of Art was largely due to its own ideas and efforts, and that the fact that the Work still seeks a suitable site is also largely due to the same? Does it think that it would at the present time be justified in plunging the city of New Haven and perhaps also the county commissioners into another such controversy as that which is not yet ended? Would it not be better to wait until a suitable site is found for the Lewis memorial before advocating a composite memorial that would also need a suitable site? Is it not possible, and even probable, that a memorial of a composite character would breed even more disturbance than has been bred by the other memorial? In view of this possibility and probability, and in consideration of the fact that New Haven has about as many discussions on hand as she has capacity to deal with, we hope the Register will not urge its composite idea just now. The Register should remember that though it is no more for it to throw out an idea even of a composite character than it is for an iron foundry to throw out a spark there is a limit to the power of the community to digest ideas.

## FASHION NOTES.

## Fashions for Wee Ones.

Dresses for little girls are not at present following the styles of their elders as closely as they do in some seasons, for the rule has become a general one to have the child's attire reflect the laws laid down by the elders, even while they are mere tots. But godet skirts and huge puff sleeves are difficult items to manage in wee sizes, and gretchen bodices and pinafore dresses prevail. A



about the age of ten the gowns become more elaborate and the corset waist begins to take shape, though dresses are still mostly made "all one." For a party she may be a dream of silk and chiffon like mamma, or she may still be confined to more simple gowns. The stylish miss of tender years who is subject to this sketch wears a dress of rose pink liberty satin that is gathered around the neck, leaving the dress perfectly loose, and fastening invisibly in back. The lining is pink China silk and the satin skirt is tucked several times around the bottom. For garniture there are a tucked ruffle around the neck and frills to match on the wide, puffed sleeves, which have fitted lining. Such a simple gown can be made effective in almost any material, but some bright stuff is desirable because of the lack of showy trimming.

Paste buttons are used on fancy bodices for grown folks, and paste buttons are admissible for children. Care should be taken, however, to prevent the appearance of gorgeousness, which is the worst sort of taste in the little folks, who then seem as if they were fairly weighted down with baubles.

Bath wraps of fleece-lined flannellette should be in the wardrobe of every child. They are made just like those of grown folk, and the little ones enjoy them just as much.

No matter whether you approve of bloomers for women bicyclists or not, let the little daughter wear them. Up to twelve years old at any rate she is safe from being stared at, and the exercise will be worth twice to her what it would be if she realized the handicap and danger of skirts from the beginning.

FLORETTE.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

The Bill to Give More Power to the Law and Order League.

To the Editor of the Journal and Courier: It is said that it is a dangerous precedent, and in some way contrary to sound principles, to allow any corporation to any part of the work of the state in the enforcement of the criminal laws.

But why? A large part of the public work in every civilized country is done by private corporations. Governments have built roads and bridges through turnpike companies, ferries, through ferry companies; private corporations have even been chartered to carry on the entire postal service. The Pacific railroads have been chartered under the power of the United States "to establish post roads." National banks in this country, the Bank of England in Great Britain, and similar private corporations in many other countries have exercised the power of the states by which they are chartered, to issue the national currency. Why should not a state charter a corporation to detect crime as much as to issue bills, or build railroads? It certainly is nothing new in Connecticut or elsewhere. The humane society has prosecuting officers empowered to issue criminal process and agents empowered to make arrests. Similar powers, and even greater, have been granted to private corporations in other states. The Connecticut Law and Order League has employed skilled detectives at great expense. Why should not these detectives serve process issued by the state authorities, and make arrests? This is all the proposed charter asks. It does not ask for the ample powers granted to the humane society. What private right will be invaded? What possible wrong will be done, or injury ensue, if the detectives of the league are empowered to serve process and make arrests, provided they are proper persons to do the work? The league can only recommend the appointment of these detectives, the appointment is made by the governor. What principle of good government is thus infringed? A body of citizens interested in the enforcement of the criminal laws—the most laudable of all public work—are incorporated. There certainly can be no objection so far. The governor is authorized, not obliged, to appoint certain persons whom they recommend to serve process and make arrests. All the power granted to this corporation so far as the detectives are concerned, is to recommend. The power of recommendation is not a very ample or dangerous one. That is in a great advantage—almost a necessity—in the detection of crime, that the detective shall have the power of arrest is too obvious for argument.

Is it a dangerous precedent to give the league a certain portion of the fines obtained from these detections? What is this provision but one of the many ways of offering rewards for the detection of crime? In how many acts do our laws distinctly provide that the complainant shall share in the penalty. To the humane society the law gives all the penalties collected in the cases they prosecute. The league has in two years put \$20,000 into the treasury of this state; it has spent \$10,000 per annum in doing it. It will get by this charter one-half of what it spends. Is this dangerous?

Should there be an appropriation instead of a share in the penalties? The state may grant appropriations to societies which do not do the work they promise to. The appropriation may vanish in misadventure. This charter absolutely cuts off that possibility. The league receives according to its work. If it does no work there are no penalties in which it can share. Which is the safer course, to offer a reward for work done, or for work promised?

What necessity is there for such an organization as this league? This inquiry can not be better answered than by the following quotation from the Hartford Courant:

"And, though sometimes apathy seems almost universal, it is really true that some people do care to have the law observed, feel outraged by its violation, and demand its enforcement. That is why this league came into existence. The forces of evil are at work all the time. People seem to take that for granted, and many people regret the fact and stop there. But some, with more courage and a higher sense of duty, have made up their minds that there is no reason why the forces that work for good shouldn't be at it all the time, too."

E. P. A.

SAD.

She—Why is Mr. Scherzo so sad when he sings? He—I suppose he wants to be in sympathy with his audience.—Detroit Free Press.

Yeast—Is Goldbrick attentive to that young lady he used to go with? Crim—sonbeak—Not now; he's married to her!—Yonkers Statesman.

"Here is Colonel Jinks. He wants you to explain the financial question to him." "Certainly, colonel. Can you lend me \$10?"—Atlanta Constitution.

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MAIL POUCH TOBACCO

No Nerves Quaking No Heart Palpitating No Dyspeptic Aching ANTI-NEUROUS DYSPEPTIC

wored than by the following quotation from the Hartford Courant:

"Why does the league exist at all? Why not leave its work entirely to the regular police and constabulary forces? The first reason is that these latter forces do not avail, and the second is that they cannot avail. That is the lesson of history and the admission of officers.

"And, though sometimes apathy seems almost universal, it is really true that some people do care to have the law observed, feel outraged by its violation, and demand its enforcement. That is why this league came into existence. The forces of evil are at work all the time. People seem to take that for granted, and many people regret the fact and stop there. But some, with more courage and a higher sense of duty, have made up their minds that there is no reason why the forces that work for good shouldn't be at it all the time, too."

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